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Central Office F.U.A. Phone 40375

THE ORGANIZED FARMER

August, 1958

No. 8, Vol. XVII



FUA District Conventions

GENERAL SCIENCES

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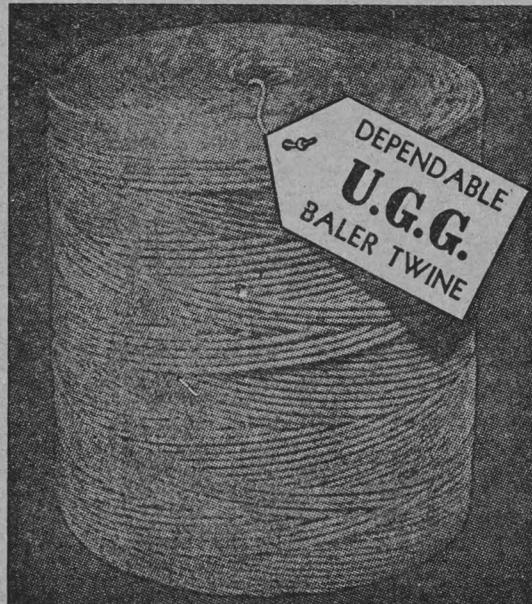


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President's Report

I was very pleased with the District conventions this year. Attendance at most conventions was higher than usual; discussion was good; and the elections keenly contested. There was something more and it is hard to put into words. It was something one felt, or one might say — the spirit of the convention. I will try to put it this way. Bickering has largely disappeared and domination of discussion by a few individuals has gone too. In its place is a certain unrest and a desire evident, especially among the younger members, for a chance to go to work and do things themselves to assure their security. There was a new kind of delegate present who knew F.U.A. policy, its strength and its weakness. Many expressed their view that our policy is geared too much to government action and not enough to farmer action.

One could not help but wonder if there is not emerging vague and somewhat inarticulate as yet, some new concepts of farm organization that will put more responsibility on members than we have been willing to assume up until now.

There was an appreciation evident of the great changes taking place in agriculture, a desire for knowledge as to why these changes were taking place, and a quiet determination to direct these changes to preserve our independence and the family farm.

These conventions were stimulating but no official should feel complacent. The changes in agriculture, the quick force of world events, and the desires of our membership challenge leadership as never before. It makes me very conscious of my limitations.

Immediately following the district conventions was the joint board meeting of the farm unions of Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. This in turn was followed by a meeting of the Interprovincial Farm Union Council, and by the summer board meeting of the Farmers' Union of Alberta. This board meeting has just concluded and I am leaving



Provincial F.U.A. President A. W. Platt and District 14 Secretary Miss Molly Copeland at the District Convention.

F.U.A. District 14 Convention

District 14 annual convention was held in the Marquis Hotel, Lethbridge on June 11th, commencing at 10 a.m. with an address of welcome from Mr. C. J. Black, alderman of Lethbridge.

Reports were given by G. D. Minion, F.U.A. director, Mrs. W. J. Roberts, F.W.U.A. director and John Moreland, Jr. director. The financial statement was read by the secretary, Miss Molly Coupland.

Miss Madelaine Schaaf and Don McCutcheon, junior delegates from the Ontario Junior Farmers' Association, were introduced and spoke briefly. They said that although farming was done differently in Ontario, farmers in Ontario and Alberta are facing the same problems.

The Junior president, Mr. Dean Lien in his address spoke on the need for young people in the farm movement. He outlined F.Y.P.W. and urged locals to send young people there.

Mrs. C. T. Armstrong, F.W.U.A. president gave a very full report on the brief presented to the federal government by the I.F.U.C. She explained the Estate Tax Act fully and outlined the achievements gained by the farm women through resolutions to the government.

Provincial F.U.A. president, Mr. A. W. Platt in his address stated that two

for Ottawa, along with Ed Nelson and Wayne Anderson, to meet with the government in regard to deficiency payments on grain. I hope that our mission will be a fruitful one. In the next issue I hope to comment on the Ottawa scene and the meetings that I have mentioned above.

serious problems are facing farmers — shortage of farm credit and farm surplus. He said we have to develop markets.

Among the resolutions adopted by the convention were those asking for: Increased income tax deductions to \$1200 for each student attending university and \$1000 for those attending trade school; grain deliveries be increased from 100 to 150 units; flax to be handled by Wheat Board; allocate grain cars so farmer can deliver grain to elevator of choice; Crow's Nest Pass Agreement; more promotion and publicity on car insurance pool; etc.

A banquet followed the full day's program. Fraternal greetings from the Lethbridge Chamber of Commerce were extended by Mr. Ralph Tennant. Mr. Ike Lanier favored with two solos.

Mrs. C. T. Armstrong, guest speaker took all on a travel talk to Ceylon and the A.C.W.W. conference. This was greatly enjoyed by all present, bringing a successful day to a close.

Officers elected were: Wayne Anderson, F.U.A. director; Harry Patching, alternate F.U.A. director; Mrs. W. J. Roberts, FWUA director; Mrs. M. Green, alternate FWUA director. Sub-directors elected were: Ken Newton, Wesley Kuehn, Richard Thull, Mrs. Louise Tomberg, Hugo Miller and Emil Howg.

No Accident

An insurance agent, writing a policy for a cowpuncher, asked if he had ever had any accidents.

"No," said the cowboy, then added, trying to be helpful, "a bronc kicked in a couple of my ribs and a rattlesnake bit me a couple of years ago."

"Well!" said the agent, "don't you call those accidents?"

"No," replied the knight of the branding iron, "they done it a-purpose."

The Organized Farmer

Editor A. W. PLATT

Members 50c a year

Non members \$1.00 a year

Authorized Second Class Mail,
Post Office Department, Ottawa.

FARMERS' UNION OF ALBERTA
Edmonton, Alberta, Canada



CO-OP PRESS LTD., EDMONTON, ALTA.

Vol. XVII August 1958 No. 8

EDITORIALS

DUALISM IN FARM AFFAIRS

At the present time we have two groups of farm people who are strong for the improvement of agriculture.

The first group consists of older men and women who actively farmed during the first and second world wars. Most of them own farms. These farms, homes and families are a tribute to their determination, tireless effort and vision. Their dream is to hold what they have accomplished. They are happy in their achievements — fine farm homes, neat farm yards, well planned fields which are a credit to their efforts. They have produced food for themselves, for Canada, and provided the major export wealth for Canada for about 50 years. These pioneers hope to hold what they have and receive a reasonable share of Canada's national income. For them the Farmers' Union of Alberta holds out hope.

The second group is made up of young farmers who came to this world during or after the depression. They are in their thirties or younger. These young men and women face another situation altogether. They still hope to acquire farms and homes and build a future for themselves. They are faced with buying land and equipment on a much higher economic plateau than did their fathers. They are faced with narrow margins and a need for a big capital

investment. These young men see agriculture with tremendous technological advances, with surpluses in grain for some years ahead. They are in another world as compared with their fathers' situation some 30 - 50 years back.

What can the Farmers' Union of Alberta do for these younger men and women? This is a sixty-four dollar question. Let us face reality from the point of view of these young fellows. What are the desirable feasible objectives? What are the feasible economic units? How can they be initiated? How can they be maintained to provide a reasonable standard of living? These questions, and a host of others will have to be worked out on a drafting board before we can hold out hope for the future farmer of Alberta.

Yes, we are in a new economic world; we need new designs, new visions and hopes to carry on the production of food for ourselves, Canadians and the world. It is a challenge to the leaders of the country. These challenges are in new dress. Newer concepts, newer vision, newer methods are overdue, because — there is a tide in the affairs of men, and if you miss it you sit high and dry.

Buy Alberta Conference

by Mrs. W. C. Taylor

BUY ALBERTA CONFERENCE was held in Edmonton in the Jubilee Auditorium several weeks ago. The purpose of the gathering was to increase the knowledge of Alberta products available and to stimulate the sale of such products among Alberta people.

There were about 125 delegates in attendance representing primary producers, manufacturers, labour, wholesalers, retailers and government employees. Consumers were also invited.

The women are said to spend between 65 and 100 per cent of the home budget. However, this group was not very well represented at the conference.

The F.U.A. representatives drew this item to the attention of the conference. It was felt that women who are doing most of the shopping in Alberta are not patronizing the home industry and therefore there should be an active educational program to bring this to their attention.

The F.U.A. presented the following resolution: BE IT RESOLVED that at

future conferences, representatives of key provincial women's organizations such as Canadian Association of Consumers, Women's Institutes, Farm Women's Union of Alberta and so on, be invited to participate, not in a separate group as women, but as consumers of Alberta products and FURTHER BE IT RESOLVED that desirability of appointing one or more women to act as advisers to the standing committee be explored.

The F.U.A. representatives pointed out to the group that farm people must always bear in mind their dependence on export markets and take a very realistic view of the whole matter. It was agreed that farm people are prepared to support such a program. While farmers are anxious to have Alberta consumers buy their products, such as grain, lard, sugar, eggs, dairy products and vegetables and so on, they realize that they like other Alberta producers and manufacturers, must provide equal or better price, service and quality.

U.S. LIVESTOCK INDUSTRY OUTLOOK

The nation's livestock industry, currently enjoying a wave of prosperity following a long and costly seven-year drouth, is heading for an "inevitable crash," Rep. Harold D. Cooley (D-N.C.), chairman of the House agricultural committee, warned recently during the closing banquet of the first annual Livestock Congress in New Orleans. Rep. Cooley charged that policies of the Administration regarding huge feed surpluses are aiding a build-up for market gluts of cattle and hogs. The situation, he said, may reach a critical stage "within a few months and certainly within as short period as 18 months."

CENTRAL MART HURTS STOCK PRODUCTS

Declaring that livestock is the farmer's greatest source of cash income, Gilbert Novotny, newly elected head of the St. Louis National Stock Yards Company, called on producers and feeders to protect their markets by insisting that their stock be sold on a competitive basis.

Addressing the 36th annual meeting of the Producers Livestock Marketing Association in St. Louis recently, Novotny charged that all methods of selling livestock except the time-proven central market system have one thing in common—"they tend to lessen buying competition and thereby weaken the seller's long-range position.

"It is a mistake," he said "to refer to many of the 'back-yard' methods of disposing of livestock as ways of 'marketing.' Rather, they are merely different ways in which an owner may sell his livestock at a price, about which he has little to say."

Ottawa Echoes

(Excerpts from speeches made in the House of Commons)

Hansard, Vol. 102 — No. 10

Mr. Nowlan: We are told that the government had failed in the marketing of Canada's wheat. When this government came into power less than a year ago we inherited a carryover of 730 million bushels of wheat, the largest carry-over in Canada's history. Our exports had declined by 47 million bushels to 262 million by the end of the crop year and this government certainly cannot be held responsible for that because that year ended in July 1957. Despite the very aggressive sales campaign carried on by the United States and whether or not we agree that it will result in good for Canada as Mr. Benson tries to argue, we have sold substantially more wheat by January of this year, and the Minister of Trade and Commerce (Mr. Churchill) is confident that by the end of the crop year on July 31 this year, we will have sold over 300 million bushels of wheat. That is some achievement in view of the competition, increased cost and the prices with which we have to contend all over the world.

Mr. McIlraith: . . . that a situation of this kind would lead to changes in fiscal and financial policy. I should have thought that one of the first things the new government would have sought to do would have been to bring forward its changes in fiscal and financial policy and to expose to parliament and the public what those changes were, together with their implications to business and industrial life. Indeed, that is what business in this country did expect. And when the budget was withheld and did not come forward business firms one by one took decisions to proceed with various projects whose development they had in mind.

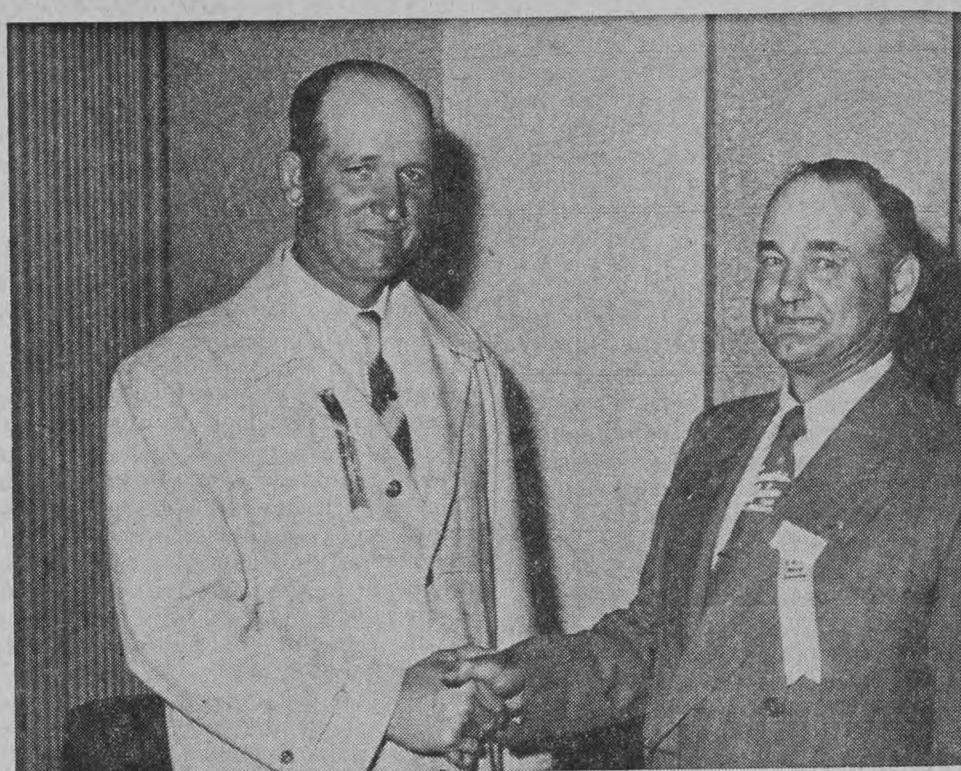
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Mr. Brassard: Immediately after becoming Prime Minister and on his return from the commonwealth conference he trumpeted to the newspapers of Canada that we would have to divert 15 per cent of our imports from the United States to the United Kingdom. He stated recently outside of the house that the newspapers had misinterpreted the meaning of his statements to the press.

Mr. Jean-Jacques Martel: In the past these monopolies in paper money have ended disastrously. I believe we should put ourselves on record as advocating an increase to \$70 an ounce in the price of gold right now if we want to prevent a repetition of the 1929 depression.

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Mr. Percy Vivian: We have observed the growth of marketing boards and these are welcome because they have accomplished a great deal particularly with respect to the tobacco crop.



Wayne Anderson of Bow Island being congratulated as new District Director by Past Director Dallas Minion of Warner.

A deficiency payment on asparagus is of little value unless the canning company is prepared to pack the product. We had an unfortunate experience in my riding. A number of canning plants formerly owned by Canadian Canners Limited are lessening their activities and in some instances are closing down since the purchase of this company by a large United States firm.

Mr. Jack McIntosh: I might point out that the western farmer is also very patriotic. I do not need to remind this house that the grain farmers were told in 1917 and again in 1942 that if they would accept a fair price for their wheat to help the war effort a grateful country would see that never again would they be asked to accept for their grain a price that did not show a reasonable profit. In 1932 wheat went down to 19 cents a bushel to the farmer. Again, in 1958, under existing legislation, wheat is being traded on the black market at 70 cents a bushel, whether we like it or not.

Mr. Martial Asselin: Our rural communities are already feeling the beneficial effects of that piece of legislation. I believe it is fair to point out that, due to that piece of legislation, our dairy products have increased from 58 cents to 64 cents a pound. Eggs and pork have also gone up, eggs from 38 cents to 44 cents, and pork from 23 cents to 25.75 cents.

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Mr. Churchill: They want to ease his burden a little bit this year. The question of deficiency payments has concerned them. They have spoken to me about it, and it is being studied. I have had a number of papers prepared on this subject by the experts. Again today we have received representations

from the interprovincial farm union council with regard to this and other matters. The whole question, which is a complicated one, is receiving very active consideration.

Mr. Martin: I find that in the three provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island the percentage of the labor force in active search for work was 10.8 in the month of April; and in the province of Newfoundland the percentage was 24 per cent, the highest in Canada.

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Mr. Kindt: He is interested in price. He is of course also interested in his farm as a way of life. He would like to see a well-rounded co-ordinated program that includes price stabilization, conservation, adequate farm credit, etc., which will give to him his fair share of the national income.

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Dominion-Provincial Fiscal Relations

Mr. Pearson: Not only is the principle important, but the application of that principle is even more important. On what basis are equalization payments going to be made? As far as this party is concerned we are pledged to equalization on the basis of the per capita yield of the three taxes in the wealthiest province. We made that proposal during the election campaign, and we stand by that policy in this House of Commons at this time as being the basis which is fairest, especially to the less wealthy provinces.

Surely it is just as important to establish the right basis for equalization as it is to support the principle itself. If we take another basis, for instance the national average, which has been favored

by some people, or if we take the basis of the top four provinces, we will get a different result and a result not nearly so satisfactory, especially to the less wealthy provinces. If, for instance, we were to take the basis of the national average, equalization payments would amount only to \$64 million, while on the basis we are advocating they would amount to \$163 million.

Mr. Argue: As a matter of fact, in the distribution of revenues in this country we find that the federal government receives 70 per cent or more of the tax dollar and that the remaining 30 per cent must be divided amongst all the provinces and the thousands upon thousands of municipalities.

Mr. Martin: Is it because, as I said the other day, there may be new developments in the government of Ontario urging a completely new formula in the matter of fiscal relations, based upon a sharing of the gross national product? Is it because some members of the provincial government of Ontario now take the view that the basis of settlement in the matter of fiscal relations should be that the provinces should share a percentage of the gross national product a basis which if possible would certainly bring up the share of Ontario by another \$300 million? Is that the reason why the conference is not being called?

Mr. W. J. Browne: (Mr. Fleming) has already referred to the action of the federal government in assuming the full cost of half the unemployment expenditures in the provinces. Half the total cost of social assistance is now being borne by this government.

We increased unemployment insurance seasonal benefits.

We started a big housing program last year when parliament voted over \$300 million.

We made money easier and that had the effect of putting more funds into circulation and in turn enabling more houses to be built and other activities undertaken, thus creating additional employment.

. . . the increase in the allowance for hospital construction by doubling the grant.

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Mr. W. H. McMillan: I want to say a few words about federal payments to the provinces under the federal-provincial tax-sharing agreement. I was interested in the formula that was utilized by the former government in arriving at the amounts to be paid to the provinces. I am interested also in seeing how this government has arrived at the division of the \$62 million.

First of all, I must say I was a little surprised that some increase in the payments was not included in the budget for the year 1957-58, after all the criticism I heard before and during the election in June of last year. In any case, I was of the opinion that the Minister of Finance (Mr. Fleming) would introduce a budget that would include

an increase in payments to the provinces for 1957-58 in order to be consistent with his previous statements in this house. Instead of that, he prepared a very unsatisfactory and partial statement of financial affairs at that time and introduced his so-called baby budget in December last year.

I feel that the tax-rental agreements, along with the equalization feature, are very desirable and necessary. They help to eliminate duplication and inefficiency in taxation. Some of our provinces are not as well off as others because of their location and the lack of raw materials, so these payments have helped those provinces and all our provinces to become more financially stable. These payments have enabled the provinces to provide certain standards of services for the people in the provinces. These payments have helped the provinces to combat the economic difficulties with which we are faced now.

After the last federal fiscal proposals were made by the former government, the premier of Ontario criticized the Liberal members of this house for not standing up in the house and taking Ontario's part. He insisted that we should have secured a better deal for Ontario. At that time he said that the citizens of Ontario paid roughly half of the federal taxes, and that province only received one-third of the total payments in return. He also said that the smaller provinces were getting too much in these equalization payments, and he particularly mentioned Alberta as one province having very little debt and at that time receiving oil royalties.

It is interesting to see what the premier of Ontario has agreed to in so far as this government is concerned. In the Ontario legislature and on public platforms he said he wanted another \$100 million. So far he has been prepared to accept \$22 million as an interim payment taken from this \$62 million total. Ontario's share is about one-third, and this represents about the same fraction of the total payments as Ontario received under the formula that was used in 1957-58. What the premier of Ontario said, in effect, was that for every \$100 paid out to the provinces by this government, the province of Ontario only received about \$33 while the citizens of that province contributed about \$50 or about one-half of the \$100. There is one difference, however. Before the federal government could get these moneys in cash, but now the Minister of Finance has to borrow the whole \$62 million upon which the people of Canada will be required to pay interest over the years. I would not even hazard a guess as to when any of the principal might be paid.

Mr. Frost wants \$100 million and insists that the \$22 million is just an interim payment. If he is successful, the people of Ontario will assume a debt close to \$150 million to provide him with \$100 million. If we turn to page 3850 of Hansard of January 27, 1958, we find a table setting out the payments under

the tax-sharing arrangements act. A look at this table shows that the Atlantic adjustment grants are included, but Premier Frost's criticism was made before these grants were proposed. According to the table Ontario would receive 34.24 per cent of the total payments under the 10-9-50 formula. Under the formula 13-0-50, Ontario gets more, but so do the other provinces, but Ontario only receives 33.19 per cent so it is down 1.05 per cent as compared with the old formula.

If the province of Ontario received 34.24 per cent of the whole amount dispensed by the federal government under the tax-sharing agreement, and amendments thereto brought in by this government, the amount would be \$245 million. However, the amount Ontario now receives is \$238 million, which is down by \$7.5 million from what it would have been under the old formula. I do not understand Premier Frost's criticism of the Liberal members of parliament when he, himself, comes here and accepts \$7.5 million less than he would have received under the old formula which provided him with 32.24 per cent of the total amount distributed.

Mr. Frost says he wants more and will get more, and I believe him. The Minister of Finance will probably withhold the announcement until it is politically advantageous to Mr. Frost. If the announcement is held up in order to coincide with an Ontario election I would think that would be political dishonesty. One can only conclude that Premier Frost has a secret agreement with this government.

Federal money spent on projects in various provinces should also be considered along with these special fiscal payments in order to get a true mental picture of our economy. I shall take one example. If Premier Frost's calculation is right, then the people of Ontario will be standing back of about one-half of the cost of financing the federal government's share of the South Saskatchewan dam. As a citizen of Ontario I want to support this venture if it is economically feasible. I have read engineers' reports on this proposed project, one of which was written by the late Thomas Hogg, former chairman and chief engineer of the hydro electric power commission of Ontario. He was an outstanding engineer, but he had very little to say in recommendation of the irrigation part of that project from an economic standpoint.

The irrigation part of this project is the only part of it in which the federal government might be expected to participate financially. In fact, all the engineers' reports I have been able to read inferred that the irrigation part of the project was far from being economically sound. After reading these reports I could not help but have the feeling that never in the history of our country would so much be spent by so many for so few.

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Inquiry As To Introduction of Crop Insurance

Hon. Douglas S. Harkness (Minister of Agriculture): As a result of the recent conference with the provincial ministers of agriculture, no particular consideration has been given to this matter. The whole matter, however, has been under very active consideration for many months past, and a considerable number of members of the Department of Agriculture have put a good deal of study and a good deal of work into the whole question of crop insurance and have prepared certain recommendations, which I am considering at the moment.

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Finance — Wool Fabrics — Tabling of Tariff Board Report

Hon. Donald M. Fleming: The board's recommendations would result — in an increase of one-fifth — from about 15 per cent ad valorem to about 18 per cent — in the actual duties applicable to most United Kingdom worsteds and other suitings. On overcoatings the increase in the British preferential tariff would be from about 19 per cent to about 21 per cent ad valorem. The board did not recommend any change in the rates under the most favored nation or general tariffs.

Trade — Colombo Plan — Douglas Fir Ties for India

Mr. E. J. Broome: (to Min. of Trade and Commerce) — Can the minister advise the house when the \$3 million worth of fir ties authorized by the last parliament as Colombo plan aid for India are likely to go to tender, as an order of this size will be of tremendous help to the lumber industry of the west coast?

Hon. Gordon C. Churchill (Minister of Trade and Commerce) to Mr. Broome:

There was some delay in getting specifications from India with regard to the supply of this material. This information has now been received and tenders will be called shortly. The contract calls for treated Douglas fir in some cases.

Interest Act — Amendment to Place Ceiling on Interest Rates

Mr. Argue: Said: the purpose of this bill is to place a limit of 12 per cent per year on the interest rates which may be charged in this country.

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Reported Resolution of Federation of Mayors and Municipalities

Rt. Hon. J. G. Diefenbaker: In so far as the question of deficiency payments is concerned, this is a matter which is receiving consideration. Further than that I cannot go at this time.

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Address by Rt. Hon. Harold MacMillan, Prime Minister of Great Britain to Members of Senate and House of Commons, Ottawa on June 13, 1958. (an excerpt):

In the five years immediately after the war we naturally had great difficulties. The average deficit in our balance of

payments was 80 million pounds (sterling) a year. Over the last five years we have had an average surplus of 170 million pounds a year, and this improvement is continuing. Naturally, since our reserves are too slender for the immense business which we finance, we are always subject to temporary difficulties. Almost 40 per cent of the world's trade is done in sterling, in our money, and we have only 4 per cent of the world's reserves to support it.

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Supply — Tolls Charged on St. Lawrence Seaway

Mr. W. H. McMillan: I thought at this particular time I should like to bring up a matter that is vital to the economy of Canada, namely the proposed tolls on the St. Lawrence seaway and the Welland ship canal. Not since the early 1900's has any toll been charged on any canals or locks from Lake Erie to the sea —

Mr. Speaker: According to the statement which the Minister of Transport made in this house not long ago, the proposed tolls are to be announced around July 1, and at that time shipping and other interests would have an opportunity to make representations in connection therewith. According to reports emanating from Washington, and more recently from Ottawa, it is estimated that the average tonnage passing through the St. Lawrence seaway over the first four or five years will be in the neighborhood of 41.5 million tons each year; and Mr. Reese Harill, the chairman of the United States tolls committee, has made a statement as follows:

"We will not be too far off from the target of \$1.25 per ton for general cargo and 50 cents per ton for bulk."

First of all, in the year 1956, which is the last year for which figures are available, traffic through the Welland canal amounted to 23.1 million tons and that through the St. Lawrence canals to 13.5 million tons. In that year Canadian coastal shipping accounted for one-third of the traffic through the Welland canal and one-half of one per cent of the traffic through the St. Lawrence canals. Most of the international trade is made up of imports of soft coal to lake Ontario ports and to Montreal, petroleum and other oils and paper, and last year 2.8 million tons of iron ore from Seven Islands were shipped to the United States steel industry.

A cord of wet wood weighs 5,000 pounds, and assuming a toll of 50 cents for bulk cargo this would mean paying a toll of \$1.17 per cord, without taking into consideration the fact that in most cases a toll would be charged the ship when light on the return journey. Loads both ways cannot be carried by most ships, as the downbound or downstream tonnage is three and one-half times the volume of the upbound or upstream tonnage.

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Hon. Mr. Hees: "It is not possible for

us to say what the recommendations of the Bracken commission are going to be until that commission has reported but it was originally intended to renew the life of this provision before it expired on May 31. It was not possible to bring forward this amendment before May 31 of this year and it is considered desirable to enable the government to have the right to appoint a transport controller if such an appointment is considered necessary at any time and if it is not considered necessary then of course one will not be appointed."

Hon. Donald M. Fleming: "I wish now to announce that the bill to be introduced," (the Emergency Gold Mining Assistance Act), by Mr. Comtois, Minister of Mines and Minerals, "to extend the act will increase the scale of assistance by 25% of the amount payable under the present act. This increased assistance will be applicable not only to the years 1959 and 1960 but to the full calendar year 1958 as well. The recommended increase in aid will amount to about \$2 1/2 million for 1958, and raise the total to about \$12 million. It is my hope that this measure will contribute to maintaining the level of gold production in Canada and in this way promote the well-being of our northern gold mining communities.

* * *

"The proposed new estate tax is definitely a tax reduction measure. On an annual basis the yield from this revenue field will be less by about \$7 million. Furthermore, the relief is deliberately mainly concentrated in low value estates. The house will agree that this is a commendable feature. In every tax bracket, however, according to the size of estates the revenue yield will ordinarily be less under the new bill although in the upper brackets it will be only slightly less.

"Specific mention of exemptions may be desirable. Where a husband dies leaving a widow there will be a fully deductible exemption of \$60,000 with an additional deduction of \$10,000 for each dependent child. Thus, if a widow is left with three dependent children no tax at all will be payable unless the estate exceeds \$90,000. If the value of the estate exceeds this figure tax will apply only to the excess over \$90,000. This will be a true exemption. Moreover, in no case under any circumstances will an estate of less than \$50,000 be taxable at all."

Income Tax Act: "1. That amounts paid after June 17, 1958, for drugs and medicines which may have been prescribed in writing by a medical practitioner be included in the medical expenses that are deductible in computing taxable income."

"2. That amounts paid after June 17, 1958, for eyeglasses, artificial eyes, laboratory or other diagnostic services or transportation to or from a hospital by ambulance be included in the medical expenses that are deductible in computing taxable income."

FIRST F.W.U.A. CONFERENCE HELD IN ROSYTH

A District 7 F.W.U.A. conference was held in Rosyth hall on June 18, with members from all the locals within the Czar and Hardisty area invited to attend.

The conference started in the morning and ended about 5:30 in the afternoon. A picnic lunch was enjoyed at noon.

Guest speakers included: Mrs. Paul Belik, F.W.U.A. director for District 7; Mrs. George Finlay, secretary, District 7; Mrs. M. G. Redman, District 7 F.U.A. director; Mr. Bill Perkins of the Alberta Safety Council.

Mr. Perkins also showed some good films.

Many resolutions, which were in charge of Mrs. Taylor, were dealt with. Reports were given from the different local secretaries. Social entertainment was well enjoyed.



District 14 Sub-Directors (left to right): Wesley Kuhn, Ken Newton, Hugo Miller, Mrs. Louise Tonberg, Emil Howg, John Toth; (back row) Richard Thull

Excerpts from Speech of Leonard Kenfield President Montana Farmers' Union At I.F.U.C. Meeting in Saskatoon

While in agriculture our operations and problems might not be common, we do have similar problems. You produce extra supplies of wheat and so do we south of the border. You have need for more markets for your agricultural produce and so do we.

And since the passage of your Agricultural Price Support Act of 1958 the governments of both our countries maintain price supports on a number of farm commodities. In the United States the emphasis is on price support loans on so-called basic crops whereas in Canada the price support emphasis is on purchases of animal products. To carry the differences in agricultural programs a little further it should be said you in Canada have thus far rejected production controls and we in the United States accept them, although our Farmers' Union people in the U.S. are now advocating marketing controls rather than acreage controls geared to full parity of income price supports. You accept the principle of government marketing monopolies while in the United States that procedure is not recognized.

The National Farmers Union position for an improved agriculture throughout the world and a higher level of living was made sharp and clear by President James G. Patton before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee early in April when he said:

"The desire of the agricultural pro-

ducers of the world to become substantial family farmers with secure tenure and decent incomes can be a strong moving force for expansion of democracy and a secure peace. We urge continuing study along this line to determine the extent to which adequate emphasis is being given to the matter of giving farm families a strong stake in their land and their national survival.

"Farmers Union continues to support United States leadership in an International Food and Raw Material Reserve. This proposal is known also as the World Food Board and World Food Bank and has been referred to earlier as part of the Food and Agricultural Organization during Lord Boyd Orr's Director Generalship of the organization. Under this proposal nations who need to withdraw food and fibre from the Reserve or Bank but cannot pay for them in cash should be extended a line of credit to be used in the development of their resources and their economy. Farmers Union believes that the standard of living throughout the world would be raised and, equally as important, put on a more stable basis."

In addition to preventing famine and starvation, Mr. Patton reminded the Senate Committee other objectives of the International Food and Raw Material Reserve would be to help prevent extreme price fluctuations in the international markets in food and fibre com-

modities, help absorb temporary market surpluses of farm products and other raw materials exclusive of minerals and help build economic and social programs.

I know among our Canadian neighbors there are misgivings about the operations of what we call Public Law 480, The Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act.

The Farmers Union strongly supports that program, but we are not satisfied with the manner in which it is being administered. In particular, the administration of Title Three, the barter programs, has been disturbing. But the measure can be made to work to build better relations with all nations.

We favor the International Wheat Agreement. Our Montana Farmers Union convention last fall adopted this resolution:

"The international wheat agreement has proven its value in bringing the wheat producing nations of the free world together with the wheat consuming nations for a friendly, practical and worthwhile exchange of this important commodity."

"We urge continuation and expansion of the international wheat agreement so that all nations may participate for their mutual benefit."

The National Farmers Union takes a similar position, and our leaders have consistently worked with the federal government for the strengthening of the International Wheat Agreement.

At the North American division meeting of the International Federation of Agricultural Producers at Ottawa last

May Farmers Union leaders joined other farm leaders of the U.S. and Canada in adopting the following resolution:

"Recognizing that the current surplus position and resulting trading conditions in the world wheat market, particularly sales on concessional terms, are a matter for international consultation, the meeting recommends that U.S. and Canada should take the lead in promoting such consultations."

A problem that bothers some of our livestock growers in the United States is the importation of Canadian cattle. Growers in Montana have been raising objections to imports of your cattle. Apparently there are enterprisers on our side of the line who are making good money dealing in your cattle. I assume you don't object to this market.

In view of this situation our Montana Farmers Union last fall in convention adopted a resolution stating: "We object to the vast amount of livestock and livestock products imported, without income protection for our own growers. Such importation threatens the already hard-pressed livestock industry and is largely controlled by the Big Five packers.

"We recommend a system of import quotas or an international livestock agreement in combination with full parity of income price protection for family-type domestic producers."

Many of us in the Farmers Union realize the importance of a greater flow of international trade in establishing the foundations for better world understanding. There are certain to be some dislocations and conflicts of interest. Surely there is enough intelligence and good will among us to negotiate and reach agreements on the trade problems, if our governments will keep the avenues open.

We do object to farmers bearing more than their share of the cost of international relations. We object to farmers subsidizing by loss of markets or sub-standard incomes the foreign affairs department of our government. What I mean is that the costs of foreign affairs should be charged to the Department of State in our country, for example, and not the Department of Agriculture or the farmers themselves.

A federal farm program providing opportunity for farmers and ranchers to earn full parity of income with adequate protection for the family-type operators would allow for adjustments in agricultural trade in the interests of better relations with other nations.

In regard to effective food production farmers in Canada and farmers of

the United States should stand well in the eyes of the world.

Farm people in my country are not being recognized for their ability to produce abundantly. There has been carried on for several years a nation-wide campaign to discredit farmers and farm programs and to create misunderstanding and ill-will between city consumers and farm producers. The efficient production of family farmers has been translated into an awful word: surplus.

One of our most disturbing problems is the problem of vertical integration in agriculture. This is the process of corporate control of food production from the soil to the consumer's table. Vertical integration as it is developing, and developing alarmingly, makes a hired hand out of the small independent farmer and gives tremendous new power to the soulless corporation. It promises to ruin small business and small communities as we have known them. It will take the last vestige of bargaining power out of the hands of rural people. And I am afraid vertical integration will not bring cheaper food to the cities. A General Motors Farm Corporation will continue in the food business as General Motors has done in the car business to get raw materials as cheaply as possible and sell the finished product at exorbitant prices.

Vertical integration is moving into livestock. Soft areas for this development appear to be perishables.

The problem of integration is being vigorously discussed in farm circles. It rates right along with the cost-price

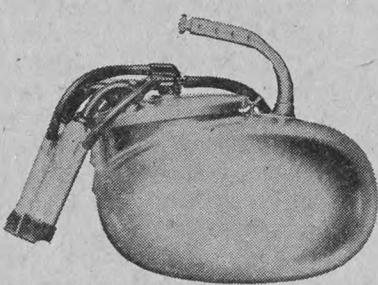
squeeze and the problem of how to handle farm abundance.

The issue is this: Either farmers themselves must control integration or it will control them completely. We are getting integration from the top down with all the ugly implications of big business control. It is possible for farmers to utilize integration for themselves and society as a whole by controlling it from the ground up through their co-operatives. Farmers have been very successful with co-operatives usually in a limited economic operation. It would seem that the experience farmers have had in the co-operative business ventures would be valuable in searching out ways to control this new development in agriculture and improve their lot. We already have an outstanding example of integration in the interest of the producer. The farmers in the little nation of Denmark control the hog business through their own co-operatives which includes packing plants and related operations that produce high quality products for domestic as well as world markets.

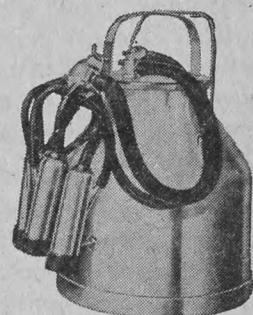
Vertical integration is another indication of the ascendancy of the middleman processors in our economy. It is another manifestation of the very rapid growth of economic concentration in the United States. Unless this development is curbed in a few years a few large corporations will have almost complete control of our economic system.

The economic concentration has been especially marked in the food industries where merger after merger is putting control of meat packing, processing of

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dairy products, cereals, fruits, vegetables, poultry and feeds as well as the wholesaling and retailing of groceries into few and fewer hands.

It is very clear to many of us that our present administration of the government in Washington listens more closely to the processors than to the farmers for advice on agricultural policies and program. Mr. Benson himself is more nearly a spokesman for the food processors than he is for the farmers.

When business and government leaders become so preoccupied with promoting and nurturing economic monopolies many of whose operations have a depressing effect on business in general it is to be expected there will be great gaps in the economy.

The Farmers Union in the U.S.A. is trying to do something about all this. We are endeavoring to strengthen farmer bargaining power through federal legislation that will afford an opportunity to family farmers to earn full parity of income. We are urging that farmers be given more voice in the administration of farm programs; that long-term low interest federal credit program be established to aid farm families and serve as a measuring yardstick for other lending agencies both public and private; that a national food stamp plan be enacted along with an expanded school lunch and milk program to insure good diets and adequate food consumption among the low income people; that programs be instituted to provide employment in the depressed areas; that we must safeguard our precious natural resources for the use of all not just the selfish few... We urge construction of public power projects and development of the nation's land and water resources on a comprehensive unified basis. We want to insure that farmers continue to receive low-cost power; that farm people have better roads, better schools and better health facilities.

We have a three-sided program of education, co-operation and legislation—all aimed to preservation and strengthening of the family farm pattern of agriculture. Farmers Union long time goal is prosperity and security for rural American.

"We are convinced that the inherent right of man can be attained and protected only in a self-determining, self-restrained democracy," so goes one of the opening statements of the Policy and Program of the National Farmers Union.

Keeping husbands in hot water won't make them tender.



New Executive of FUA District 14: Wayne Anderson, Director; Mrs. Mildred Green, FWUA Alternate Director; Mrs. Roberts, FWUA Director; Harry Patching, FUA Alternate Director.

FARM CREDIT

by Hartley McDonald

Credit for anyone just starting to farm is most difficult to obtain. Farming requires a great deal of capital and not many can get a start without help. Credit should never be given except when the farmer can make productive use of it. So long as the farmer can use the money to produce enough to repay the loan with interest and have enough to live on, it is good business to borrow. Large individual loans should be made possible, if the borrower can show that he is a good risk, and the repayment varying as to the farm income.

There are three kinds of credit available — short term, intermediate and long-term. The Canadian Farm Loan Act is an example of long term credit whereas the Farm Improvement Loans Act makes available loans for an intermediate term and credit unions for short term loans. Loans for productive purposes are usually short time and the risk involved is large. Therefore the rate of interest would be higher than for investment loans. If a too low interest rate is charged then too many may be tempted to jump into the production of some currently high commodity. Long-term loans are frequently used for payment of a farm, or to assist farmers on small uneconomic units to expand their work and improve their incomes.

When young farmers are looking for credit to establish their own farms, "PARENTS", are at the head of the list, then followed by the V.L.A., thirdly, individual loans, and then the Canadian Farm Loan Board.

Credit from individuals, however, is

a restricted source for the majority of young farmers, particularly those whose parents are themselves farming uneconomic units. Many farmers obtain long term credit from individuals such as relatives, from neighboring farmers, or business men who own farms. The practice of borrowers getting loans from these and other individuals is common. The main reason for this is that sellers generally have cash offers and prefer to sell for cash, rather than credit sales. Family individuals give assistance to sons not only to purchase other farms but also to help them own the family farm.

Family loans between a farmer and another individual is important in the provision of fixed capital credit, even then credit transactions may not be good if the borrower is unable to make payments regularly and the creditor depends on these payments for his income. This is quite possible if the individual creditor is a retired farmer. Transfers with installment payments are also risks.

Individuals usually have had less experience in farm lending and credit trading, than other credit agencies, so the terms of the loan often are not so carefully drawn up, as those of loans arranged through a credit institution. Individuals are a less dependable source of credit than an agency, because death or change in the financial position of the lender may cause a demand for the repayment sooner than what the agreement calls for.

On the prairies Alberta is the leading beef producing province. Alberta's big cattle ranching and meat packing industries got their start because of the need for food for the track-laying crews when the railways were going through the west.

Caveat Emptor-- Let the Buyer Beware

A number of inquiries and complaints have been received by our Office about some individuals that have been canvassing Farmers with a view to preparing and filing the Farmers Income Tax Returns.

It has been further reported that these individuals have in some cases intimidated and have gone so far as to threaten farmers, and in one instance brought to our attention — it was reported that they claimed to be Assessors from the Department of National Revenue — BUT were unable to produce any IDENTIFICATION to substantiate their claims.

At the outset, we can only state that it is regrettable that some farmers have allowed themselves to become involved in schemes of this nature, AND the following suggestions are offered for your protection.

If approached by an individual or individuals with regard to Income Tax — to SAFEGUARD yourself — ascertain the following:

1. Ask for their Identification.

All bona-fide Tax Assessors have official Department of National Revenue Identification Cards with their picture on it.

2. The Tax Assessor will also have the taxpayer's previous return with him, together with the Taxpayer's File.

Provided that the Taxpayer has satisfied himself that the individual is a bona-fide Tax Assessor, we recommend that every assistance and co-operation be given them.

However, if the Individual cannot PROVE that he is a Tax Assessor, then we would strongly urge the Taxpayer to get the individual's name and address and report it to your nearest FUA Secretary and our Head Office, giving the full details of what has transposed.

We can only confirm that NO ONE outside of a Tax Assessor has access to a Taxpayers file outside of the Taxpayer himself or his authorized representative, and the representative in turn, must have a letter from the Taxpayer, before he can examine the file.

It is difficult to safeguard the Farmer's Interests, unless fraud or misrepresentation can be proven, and in

conclusion if any Farmers have had dealings with individuals as outlined in paragraph one and two above, and are dissatisfied with the services performed we would ask them to write to us direct, explaining in detail how they became involved and the ultimate results.

Our primary object is to assist the Farmer in preparing and filing his Income Tax Returns at a nominal cost and our average fee for such service during 1957 was \$15.00 per return filed, AND our fee is not payable in advance.

We trust that full advantage will be taken of the Services offered by our Department.

J. S. Herschel — Director.
FARMERS UNION ACCOUNTING
SERVICE

Some girls use pills to get rid of headaches; others use headaches to get rid of pills.

* * *

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Plea for Low Seaway Tolls

Three members, one the former president of the St. Lawrence Seaway Authority and minister of transport when the seaway legislation was passed, the other two from the Niagara Peninsula, made a strong plea for low seaway tolls, particularly on the Welland Canal.

The three were Lionel Chevrier (Laurier), W. H. McMillan (Welland) and W. L. Houck (Niagara Falls). (The first two based their plea on a Financial Post dispatch from Washington May 17), quoting Reece Harill, chairman of the U.S. toll committee, as saying: "We'll not be too far off the target of \$1.25 per ton for general cargo and 50c for bulk."

The three speeches were obviously carefully prepared. Part of their plea was for information, and this part fell a little flat because the minister responsible for the Seaway Authority, Transport Minister Hees, was absent.

Works Minister Green, answering for Mr. Hees, was even less communicative than the transport minister has been. All the matters raised by the three, said Mr. Green, were "under very careful consideration" by the officials responsible.

As for Mr. Chevrier — "perhaps it is to be regretted that he did not get the problem (of tolls) settled before he left the Seaway Authority."

On the general tolls question, the three held that toll levels should be of such a nature that ships would move freely through the seaway.

The Welland Canal, built by Canada at a cost of \$130 million and now undergoing seaway deepening at a further cost of \$30 million, was a special case.

It was a waterway vital to important Canadian industries on Lake Ontario, which used it to import raw materials.

It was now toll free and to impose tolls on Welland shipping at the behest of the U.S. would be to discriminate against the Canadian industries which depended on the Welland Canal. Some 90% of the shipping on the canal was Canadian, only 10% U.S.

Dr. McMillan made a telling point:

"The U.S. government is deepening the channel from the Detroit River to Lake Superior at very high cost — a cost comparable to that of the St. Lawrence Seaway itself — and this waterway is to be toll free."

"It happens that where U.S. tonnage is heavy on the whole waterway, the tolls are free; where our tonnage is heavy tolls are to be levied."

"I am not an economist, but I would expect this will produce an unbalanced economy to Canada's disadvantage on our Great Lakes system."

The three men were almost certainly

Report of F.U.A. District 3 Convention

by Ivan Nielsen, district secretary

The annual district convention was held in the Jarvie community hall, Saturday, June 21st, 1958. The attendance was very encouraging with 84 delegates and about 20 visitors. Rev. W. Adam of Jarvie gave the invocation and the address of welcome was given by Councillor Wm. Primeau on behalf of the Jarvie community.

The district director, Mr. C. Anderson, reported on district affairs. He was concerned about the reduction in membership at a time when farmers are so much in need of a union to speak on their behalf. He hoped that the membership would increase with the possible collection of dues through the municipalities. He also dealt with the forthcoming egg marketing plebiscite, hoping all eligible producers would vote this time. The new plebiscite is held by request of the F.U.A. The director stated that an educational program in farm management is urgently needed.

The F.W.U.A. director, Mrs. H. Beach's report dealt with Farm Young People's Week, currently held in Edmonton and the home for the senior citizens to be erected soon in Westlock. She also mentioned the F.U.A. Junior local formed

too late in the game to influence the recommended tolls. They'll be announced shortly by the U.S. and Canadian toll committees (F.P., June 7).

However, they won't be adopted finally until after public hearings and further consideration by the toll committees.

in Picardville and the part our organization is taking in the national health scheme and the Cameron Commission on Education.

Mr. T. Foster, the alternate director, reported on the short course he attended at Banff last fall. He also gave an outline of his part in the promotion of the 7500 F.U.A. members' car insurance pool.

The F.U.A. provincial president, Mr. A. W. Platt, gave a very informative talk. He dealt with numerous topics of current interest to all farmers in Alberta; unsatisfactory grading of hogs, the municipal collection of membership dues, the Bracken Commission on railroad cars, the export of cattle to U.S.A., the Price Stabilization Board, grain surplus, deficiency payments and other items. The president advocated that some of our agricultural surpluses be sold to needy Canadians and to underdeveloped countries at reduced prices.

The delegates paid tribute to the late Mr. Earl Wright of Paxson, who served as district 3 director from 1947 till 1949 in the A.F.U. and after the amalgamation until 1951 as F.U.A. director.

The provincial F.W.U.A. president, Mrs. C. T. Armstrong, gave one of her usual inspiring addresses with a wide range of topics. She was the F.U.A. representative on the delegation presenting the I.F.U.C. Brief at Ottawa in May. Some of the items Mrs. Armstrong mentioned were: crop insurance, agricultural credit, deficiency payments, cash advances on farm-stored grain, the Colombo plan, P.F.A.A., tolls on the St. Lawrence seaway, the Estate Tax Act, Indian affairs, health insurance, education, emigration, etc. Mrs. Armstrong

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PROVINCE OF ALBERTA

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

R. M. Putnam,
Deputy Minister.

Hon. L. C. Halmrast,
Minister.

was very satisfied with the good publicity and encouragement the C.F.A. gave the I.F.U.C. delegation.

Miss Hanna Anderson, 2nd vice-president of the F.U.A. Junior Section, brought greetings from the junior board and reported on the F.Y.P.W., Junior queen contest and exchange visitors from neighboring farm organizations. Miss Anderson thanked Mrs. Beach for her devotion to the Juniors in our organization.

Several locals gave very comprehensive reports on their activities of the past year. This is a new item introduced at our district convention and it is hoped that the information given will encourage some of our less active locals to use the organization to the full extent.

Mr. J. M. Burns, leader of the Picardville Junior group urged that more time and effort be spent on our Juniors "the farmers of tomorrow."

Results of elections were: Mr. C. Anderson, F.U.A. director; Mrs. H. James, F.W.U.A. director; Mr. T. Foster, alternate F.U.A. director; Mrs. H. Beach, alternate F.W.U.A. director and Harvey Sterling F.U.A. Junior director.

Mr. Dan Smith of Jarvie was elected to represent District 3 on a provincial committee investigating the grading and marketing of hogs.

All sub-district directors were present and beside being kept busy on the various committees gave very interesting reports of their respective sub-district's standing in membership and meetings held during the past year.

Eighteen resolutions were dealt with by the delegates. Amongst them were: hog premiums; fluctuation of cattle prices; forage crop seeds to be handled by Wheat Board; price support on forage crop seeds; egg marketing plebiscite; marketing of flax; farm management; contract farming; grain quotas and many others.

The delegates decided to hold the 1959 district convention at Athabasca.

The Jarvie W.A. ladies served a delicious lunch in the Jarvie Legion hall at noon and refreshments later in the afternoon. They were given a well meant vote of thanks by the delegates and visitors.

A woman likes a man to be tall, dark and have some.

* * *

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Tax Topic No. 5

J. S. HERSCHELL, Director
FARMERS' UNION ACCOUNTING
SERVICE

1958 BUDGET RESOLUTIONS

Honourable D. M. Fleming presented the budget to Parliament on June 17th. The resolutions, which are of interest to the Farmers are as follows:

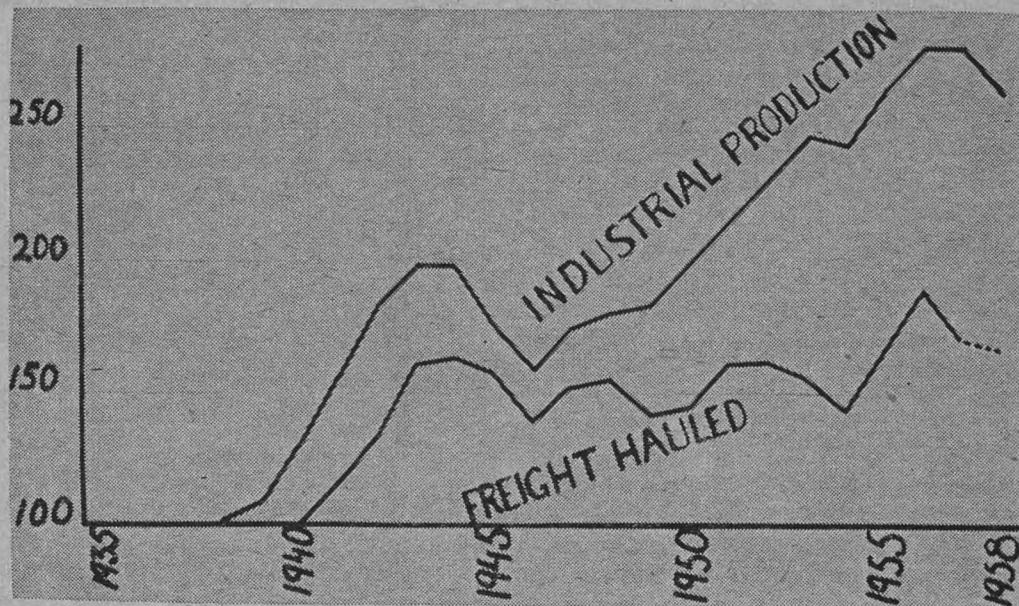
1. Medical Expenses. Allowable medical expenses may include drugs and medicines obtained by prescription, eyeglasses, artificial eyes, ambulance fees to and from the hospital and laboratory and diagnostic services. May we stress that it is important that you obtain receipts for all medical attention.

2. Charitable Donations for Corporations. The maximum amount of charitable donations may be increased from 5% to 10% of their income.

3. Overpayments. (a) Interest — The Department will pay 3% interest, as compared to 2% on your money. (b) Refunds — A taxpayer may apply for a refund within four years compared to the present 2 years.

4. Support of Dependents. A taxpayer may be allowed to deduct the amount paid for the support of a dependent upon order of a Court, for example, by a Family Court even though there is no divorce or written separation agreement. The payer, however may not claim the recipients as dependents. The person receiving such payments must include them in their income and may then claim a deduction for the dependent on whom the payment order was made.

2. Wife's Income Over \$1,000.00. The marital exemption of a husband will be decreased by the amount by which the wife's income exceeds \$250.00 even where it exceeds \$1,000.00. Under the present system the following cases have been in existence. (a) A wife can earn up to \$250.00 without change on the husband's return. The total exemption for a husband and wife would be \$2,000.00. (b) If a wife earned between \$250.00 and less than \$1,000.00 the following applies; For example if the wife earned \$750.00, subtract such from \$1,250.00 and the husband may claim \$500.00 exemption on behalf of his wife. The exemption allowed to the husband is \$1,500.00 and the wife \$500. a total of \$2,000.00. (c) If a wife earned \$1,000.00 or slightly more, for example \$1,030.00. The wife will file a return claiming \$1,000.00 exemption. The husband will file claiming \$1,000.00



Top line is an index of physical industrial production in Canada. The lower line shows the tonnage (million) of freight hauled by Canadian Railways.
(Source—DBS)

exemption for himself and \$250.00 on behalf of his wife. The \$30.00 the wife earned in excess of \$1,000.00 is added to the husband's tax. In this situation the total exemption allowed to the couple is \$2,250.00. In the proposed marital exemption scheme the maximum combined exemption of \$2,250.00 will be reduced only to the extent that the wife has income in excess of \$1,000.00. This means that the notch provision may no longer be in existence. It is to be remembered that the wife must still file her own tax return when her income exceeds \$1,000.00 and also if she earned less than \$1,000.00 and had tax deducted from her wages.

6. Gifts Between Spouses. In 1958 and subsequent taxation years, a gift to the spouse of a donor of real property to be used by the donor and the spouse as their home, or a gift to a child of the donor of farm real property to be used in farming operations carried on by the child, or by the child and the donor, shall be exempt from gift tax to the extent of \$10,000, provided that no such exemption shall apply more than once during the lifetime of the donor. (a) In the case of the donor and spouse it would appear to apply whether the property is transferred into the names of the donor and his spouse in her own name. It would not apply if the property is rented, or occupied by the spouse alone. This gift must be real property and not cash or a gift of cash to purchase real property. (b) In the case of the donor and the child, the child may be defined as illegitimate, daughter-in law, son-in law or a person wholly dependent on the Farmer for support and of whom the Farmer has in law or in fact the custody

and control (or did have before dependent attained 21 years of age). Here again the gift must be real property and not a gift of chattels (machinery, livestock or cash to purchase real property). It is to be noted that the \$10,000.00 exemption will be in addition to the basic deduction so that a tax free gift for one of the purposes indicated may apparently be made within a taxation year in the amount of \$14,000.00 or more.

Gifts Preceding Death. The second change in the gift tax will allow a refund of any gift tax paid by a person within three years of death to the extent that it exceeds the tax payable on that gift included in his estate upon death. This will supplement the present provision which allows gift tax paid to be credited against succession duty but only up to the amount of such duty. For example, in future if it is found that no duty at all is payable on death the full amount of gift tax paid on gifts in the three years before death will be refunded.

The Increase in dependents exemption from \$150.00 to \$250.00 and where applicable from \$400.00 to \$500.00 was reported previously and is in effect for 1958 and subsequent taxation years.

An old gentleman had just arrived at the hotel and was pestering the reception clerk with all sorts of questions.

"Are you sure this is a healthy spot?" anxiously.

"Healthy," replied the clerk, "I should say it is. The other week an old fellow came here in a wheel-chair, and after staying a month he ran away without paying his bill."

Farm Youth Population

SUMMARY FROM 1956 CENSUS — ALBERTA

Number of Farms	79,424
Farm Population (only) of	
M.D.'s, I.D.'s, Counties, Re- serves	332,191
Total Population of M.D.'s, I.D.'s Counties, Reserves (including villages, hamlets, etc. of less than 1000 population each)	432,873
Total Population of	
0 - 4 Group	58,229
Total Population of	
5 - 9 Age Group	53,277
Total Population of	
10 - 14 Age Group	46,145
Total Population of	
0 - 14 Age Group	157,651
Total Males —	
0 - 4 Group (50%)	29,115
Total Males —	
5 - 9 Group (50%)	26,639
Total Males —	
10 - 14 Group (50%)	23,073
Average number of males "com- ing through" annually 10-14 age group (23073 ÷ 2 ÷ 5)	4,615
Average number of males "com- ing through" annually 0-14 age group (78827 ÷ 2 ÷ 15)	5,255
Perhaps the last two figures should be reduced to $\frac{3}{4}$ size (332,191) to better estimate the farm only population	(432,873)

The summary of 1956 Census for Alberta shows that each year, there are about 5,255 farm boys coming annually. This means that each year this number of boys or young men must seek work, either on the farms or elsewhere.

In the brief presented to the Cameron Commission on Education by the Farmers' Union of Alberta, it was estimated that about 2,000 boys are needed to go on to the farms to keep up the production at a nominal pace in Alberta. This leaves about 3,255 boys each year, who must seek employment elsewhere than in agriculture. This poses the question, "To what extent are these boys prepared to do just that?" Again in the brief to the Cameron Commission on Education, the Farmers' Union of Alberta have expressed several suggestions to the Commission on how these boys could fit themselves in today's occupations allied to agriculture.

* * *

The straight and narrow path would be much wider if more people travelled it.

* * *

Nothing amazes us so much as the discovery of a person who thinks the editor knows something.

SAFE SWIMMING:

DON'T swim alone.

DON'T swim at unsupervised places.

DON'T dive into unknown water.
Rocks and branches may be hidden.

DON'T swim after eating. Wait at least two hours.

DON'T swim when overheated. Cool off gradually first.

DON'T swim when overtired.

DON'T swim too far from shore. Swim parallel to the shore.

DON'T SWIM until you become exhausted, particularly if the water is cold.

DON'T swim after dark.

DON'T panic if you should get into difficulties. You must think clearly if you are to do the right thing.

DON'T "duck" or push bathers into the water. Playfulness may cost a life.

A friend is one upon whom you can count, regardless of your misfortunes. How many real friends do you have?

* * *

Only about 27 per cent of all Canadians live in Western Canada but the West markets nearly 75 per cent of all cattle.



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THEY GROW AND PAY... WHEN FED THE CO-OP WAY!

The change from CO-OP Chick Starter Crumbles to CO-OP Growmaker Concentrate Pellets mixed with home grown grains is usually made when the chicks are between 6 and 8 weeks of age. It is wise to make the change gradually. Sprinkle a mixture of CO-OP Growmaker Concentrate pellets and whole grain over the CO-OP Chick Starter Crumbles in the feed hopper as a start. Increase the amount of pellet-grain mixture every day so that in a week's time the birds are on CO-OP Growmaker Concentrate and grain.

AVAILABLE IN MASH OR PELLET FORM

F-33

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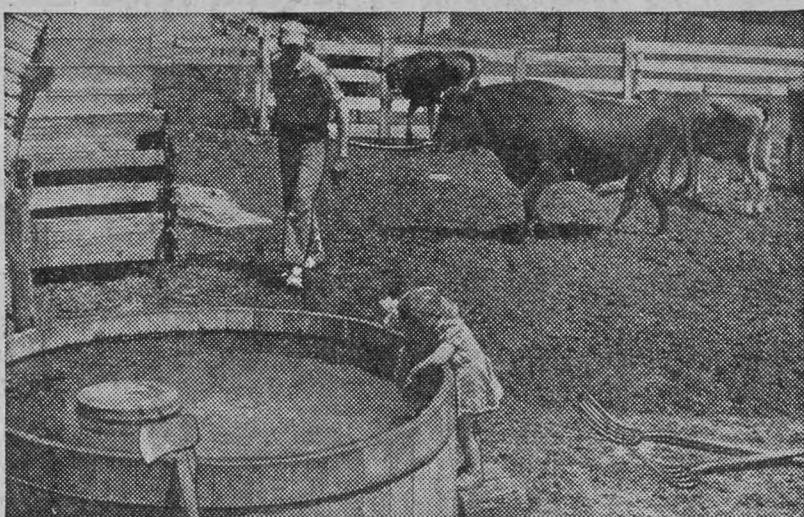
or

ALBERTA CO-OP WHOLESALE

Edmonton — **Calgary**

Danger Spots on the Farm!

Here are 21 ways to get hurt. Can you find them?

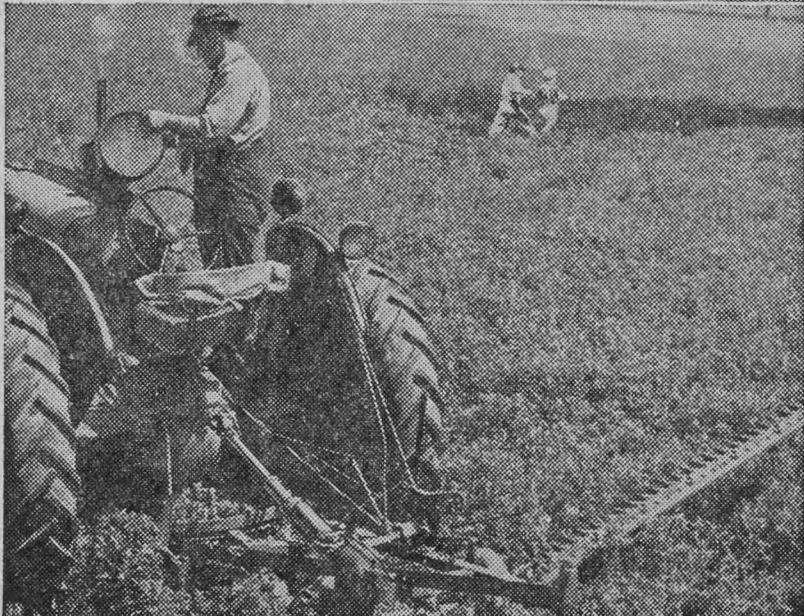


A. ACCIDENTS FROM ORDINARY FARM WORK claim as many as 3,600 lives in U.S. annually. Find six possible accidents above.



C. MOTHER'S IN DANGER too. Each year about 3,100 fatal accidents happen in farm homes. Six serious accidents could be avoided in photo above.

B. NEVER A THOUGHT OF DANGER at the old swimming hole, yet four safety rules are broken in photo below. Public non-motor vehicle accidents take lives of 900 farm residents annually.



Hog Wormers

by RALPH MINER, BSA
Edmonton Branch Manager,
Alberta Co-operative Wholesale

The losses suffered by the hog producers because of worms in swine cannot be calculated. Severe infestations can be detected by marked unthriftiness, but minor infestations also take a heavy toll by reducing feed efficiency.

Effective remedies such as Phenothiazine have been available for many years, but in many cases improper use of these drugs has also resulted in losses. For those who are prepared to take the necessary care and precautions they may well provide the most economical method of deworming.

Two products have appeared recently and are currently attracting wide attention among swine producers. They are Piperazine and Hygromycin. Each has specific merits and disadvantages and only the producer can decide which he should use.

We should perhaps look at the problem facing most Alberta Farmers. In this climate the larger roundworm is the main concern of hog producers, while in warmer climates other types of worms also prevail.

Piperazine is effective in expelling round worms. All worms expelled will not be dead and premises will have to be disinfected during a forty eight hour period during and after the treatment. Piperazine is a "one shot" treatment and can be purchased in a prepared feed or as a liquid.

Hygromycin is an antibiotic. It is effective against a wide range of intestinal parasites most of which are of little importance under our conditions. It must be fed almost continually to be effective. It is normally incorporated in a complete feed or concentrate by the feed manufacturer. The cost of deworming with this product is considerably higher than with Piperazine. The Press Bulletin of the Annual Feeder's day of the University of Alberta states in part . . .

"On a cost basis, Hygromycin did not appear economical as a worm remedy in areas such as Alberta where large roundworms are the only common internal parasite as contrasted to areas where several types of parasites occur."

D. MODERN FARM MACHINERY is designed for safe and efficient operation. Use it that way! Ask your farm equipment dealer for a free copy of "Tips for Safe Tractor Operation," a Farm Equipment Institute booklet just off the press. Find the five ways to get hurt in the photo at left and check your answers to this safety quiz with the approved findings on Page 20.



Our Readers Talk It Over -

CURRENT
EVENTS

The Editor

Dear Mr. Platt:

It has been brought to my attention that in the last issue of the F.U.A. paper you, as Editor, deplored my negative approach to the Agricultural School situation at Fairview and the lack of leadership in permitting such a serious decline in the school attendance at all three schools.

I think your readers should have some information concerning this matter other than your blunt statement that I am to blame for the entire situation.

The enrolment has been steadily declining in spite of our efforts here to provide a good agricultural course for our boys and girls. I might say that very few of those attending our schools complain of the courses taught. The majority express satisfaction with the courses and with the operation of these schools. I think you, and other who are farm leaders, must accept some of the blame for young people not wanting to engage in agriculture. You have, at times, painted a very dismal picture of the farmers' insecurity and poor financial position. I am sure this attitude has not given our young people much encouragement to engage in farming.

We are concerned with the decline in school enrolment and have endeavored to keep abreast of the needs in the schools. Effective with the schools of Agriculture at Olds and Vermilion this term, courses will be offered to meet the needs of girls with Grade XI, or higher standing. At the same time another course will be given to girls with less than Grade XI but who have completed Grade 9. The second year work will be offered when the schools open October 28th next if sufficient applications are received from girls who graduated from the 1-year course offered during the past two years. For them, special emphasis will be placed on clothing, foods and home management.

The boys have been most happy with the courses we have taught and they will continue to take courses in animal husbandry, welding and other subjects of interest to them.

I might say we have made inquiries elsewhere and have found that there is a serious decline in enrolment wherever there are agricultural schools. It is not confined to Alberta. The agricultural school at Brandon was closed last year. It is true they now give subjects through the University and the information we have is that the one school of Agriculture in Saskatchewan, connected with the University, had a decline of about one half their usual enrolment. Our inquiries in the U.S.A. also indicated a decline in many of their schools.

I might point out that our enrolment at Fairview has averaged about 55 pupils, we can accommodate 120. At Vermilion the attendance dropped to about 80 from 180 which was the peak attendance. The school at Olds can accommodate 180 and there, too, the drop was down to about half the capacity. I do not see how we can continue to justify the operation of three schools when two will more than take care of our enrolment. Should there be an upsurge in enrolment again in the near future, we would certainly endeavor to take care of that need.

I might also add that some Members of the Legislature have criticized the high cost of operating the agricultural schools and some have questioned their value. I personally believe the schools can perform a very important function and that they are the means of giving our boys and girls a sound agricultural education that will be of real benefit to them.

I hope you can find a space in your valuable paper to publish this letter.

Yours very truly,

L. C. Halmrast
Minister of Agriculture

Junior F.U.A. Annual Meeting

The annual meeting of the Jr. F.U.A. was held at the University of Alberta during Farm Young People's Week, on Wednesday, June 25. Morning thoughts were given by Rev. Sewell.

Dr. W. H. Johns, vice-president of the University of Alberta, in his address told the young farmers they must keep pace with improving standards of education. He stated we are coming to the time when grade 12 will be the absolute minimum education needed. He held a question period on what changes the young people felt could be made in the schools of agriculture.

Mr. A. W. Platt, F.U.A. president, brought greetings from the senior organization and Mrs. C. T. Armstrong, F.W.U.A. president also spoke briefly.

Our Junior F.U.A. Queen Miss Ethel Jasman of Three Hills, and her two attendants, Irene Jones of Donalda and Marilyn Andrews of Bremner, were introduced and each spoke briefly. The two delegates from the Ontario Junior Farmers' Association, Madeline Schaaf and Don McCutcheon, were introduced by Aubrey Marler and told something of their organization which has a membership of 7,000.

Dean C. Lien of Warner was elected president for a second term by acclamation. The first vice-president elected was Alex McCalla of Bremner, and the 2nd vice-president, Tom Nisbet also of Bremner.

Junior directors were elected for 11 of the 14 districts. They are Don Johnson of La Glace for District 1; Mrs. Delores Gardner, Reno for District 2; Dick Schrotter, Bremner for District 6; Eugene Elm, Hardisty for District 7; Warren Henderson, Forestburg for District 8; Charlie Bowie of Morningside for District 9; Ethel Jasman, Three Hills for District 10; George Doupe, Oyen for District 11; Mark Strang, Claresholm for District 12; Gerald Schuler, Hilda for District 13 and Carl Culler, Warner for District 14.

Among the resolutions which were discussed and passed were those dealing with the Banff Leadership School, Exchange Visits, Jr. Representation on Senior Board, Jr. Queen Contest, Prizes for Debates, Basic Tax Exemption, Jr. F.U.A. Camp, and the curriculum at F.Y.P.W.

WHAT ARE MY EMPLOYMENT PROSPECTS?

A. A. Aldridge, Supervisor of Guidance Department of Education

The choice of a career is one of the most important decisions a young person must make since not only his future economic wellbeing hinges upon it but also the personal satisfaction he will receive from his efforts. As well, society will benefit materially from his choice in that his contribution will be influenced by his attitude toward the job and by the prospects that it holds for him. The initial choice is very important. However, he may benefit from re-examining his job situation as he gains experience — to ensure that no error was made in his original choice, to see if a change in industrial conditions has affected the job outlook, and to see if he has acquired new skills which qualify him for a better job.

In the years since the war Canada has seen unparalleled growth in many aspects of her economic life. This has resulted in shortages appearing in those areas of employment where special skills are needed. Many new kinds of work have made their first appearance with few people trained to fill the jobs they created. In Western Canada, particularly in Alberta, the oil industry itself has provided many jobs for peo-

ple with abilities and skills that are different from those required for employment that previously existed. Secondary industries resulting from the oil development also have offered good opportunities.

What are some of the factors that do influence employment trends? First, changing methods of production affect considerably the need for workers. A look at the agricultural industry will illustrate this situation. Larger farms, increased mechanization, introduction of new crops, greater diversification, are but few of the factors that have tended to influence the farming picture. The result has been that fewer people are required to operate farms today and the percentage of those engaged in agriculture has dropped from 33.14% of the labor force in 1931 to 16.39% in 1955, according to the Canada Year Book. More efficient methods with a wider use of specialized mechanical and scientific equipment has resulted in greatly increased production in other industrial areas, and this accounts in large measure for the change in percentages referred to in the previous sentence. Industry provides many more

jobs today. Much attention is being paid to automation and its possible effects. The net result is that more goods are produced with fewer people, and consumption must keep pace if employment is not to be affected.

The second factor that is significant is the relationship between employment and education and training. Those without such preparation may be affected earlier by adverse business conditions. This is probably more significant today than it was in 1956 in that with the present level of employment somewhat lower the statistics available point out that those without a educational background are often more effected by employment conditions. An article appears in the Medicine Hat News in March of this year, written by D.M. Hornby, president of the Medicine Hat Kinsmen Club, points out that out of a total of 1570 males and 315 females registered for employment with the National Employment Service on March 6th, 83.9% had a Grade IX education or less and 72.8% a Grade VIII education or less. Only 2.9% had a Grade XII education and 0.2% more than a Grade XII education. Looking at these figures another way, 81% of the unemployed depended on seasonal construction and nearly one-half of these were unskilled labor. Only 19% was from employment fields that

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were year-around. Mr. Hornby also quoted figures from the American census which showed statistics on life-time earnings. The average elementary school graduate in his life-time will earn \$116,000, the high school graduate \$165,000 and the average college graduate \$268,000. These figures do point out the value of education and training. However, it must be recognized that some people do not profit to any great extent from academic education. They must be prepared to take other training to meet more adequately the opportunities that may present themselves. It should be noted that enrolment in universities and schools of technology and the number of people engaged in trade training are on the increase thus indicating that students appreciate the need for preparation and are taking advantage of the opportunities available.

The nature of employment is also of importance in examining employment trends. Two major types of employment in industry are classified as production and nonproduction. The production worker is the man on the production line who is engaged in routine work, largely of a repetitive nature. The nonproduction worker group includes a relatively large proportion of skilled trades such as professional workers, including engineers and technicians, as well as clerical, sales and administrative workers. Though figures for Canada are not available, the American picture shows that from February 1957 to February 1958 total manufacturing employment declined by approximately 1.3 million and that almost all of those who lost their jobs were production workers. The rate of loss to these people was approximately 9%; with nonproduction people the loss was only 0.4%. You will have noted that, generally speaking, nonproduction workers require a good education or a degree of specialized training.

A fourth factor that is of considerable importance in establishing employment trends is the changing economic picture. Business conditions are not static and there are many reasons for this. The farmer needs markets for his products; the manufacturer must be able to sell what he produces. It becomes increasingly apparent that the state of world markets exercises a great deal of influence upon the ability to sell our goods and products. Young people in deciding upon a career should certainly consider the long-range prospects. They are interested not only in finding out about working conditions, about welfare benefits they will receive, the nature of financial returns, and the prestige factor, but also the possibilities for study and satisfying work.

Many other factors do influence the development trends but it is felt that for purposes of this short article the foregoing points are among the significant ones.

Where should a young person look today for employment opportunities? The picture of the professions is a very interesting one. No comment needs to be made about the demand for trained people in the scientific world. Technological development in Canada has resulted in an acute shortage engineers over the years with this shortage being met only by the immigration into Canada of a great many trained engineers from abroad. An aspect of the engineering picture that is important is the great need for technologists. It has been estimated that in the current year the shortage of people with technological training is as high as four jobs to every trained man. The development of the technologist or technician is due in some part to the fact that we have had an engineering shortage, and the manufacturer has so arranged his needs that the technician is able to meet many of them. Another very interesting part of the professional picture is the demand by industry for the B.A. graduate. His training has usually been considered as being of a general nature but Mr. Irving Olds, retired chairman of the U.S. Steel Corporation, states that the most difficult problems faced by American industry are neither scientific or technical but lie in the realm of what is embraced in a liberal arts education. If such people are trained to think and to develop their creative and imaginative powers they can do a great deal to assist in the administrative end of business. The practical engineer often does not like administrative work so the Arts graduate is coming into his own. Another area that is receiving increasing attention these days is that of rehabilitation and human relationships. A great need exists for people trained in the fields of social work, occupational and physical therapy, rehabilitation counselling, psychology, and that branch of medicine known as psychiatry. Shortages exist in all these fields, possibly due in part to the fact that they require rather long programs of specialized training. Again, a very real need exists for graduates in agriculture. The readers of this article are well aware of the many fine opportunities that are open to people with specialized training both on and off the farm. Present enrollments in agricultural faculties indicate that there are not nearly enough people taking this training to meet the urgent need for agriculturists in business and government. If we were to go on to examine the shortages in

other professions we certainly should draw attention to the situation in teaching. It is a continuing need and is becoming acute at the high school level. We should also consider the research in medicine and its allied fields. The ministry offers fine opportunities for those that are interested. Generally, it can be said of the professional picture and the technologies that anyone who is prepared to take specialized training in any field will find himself in a much more favored position, with his services in demand.

Further to the technologist, some reference should be made to the great increase in the demand for people with training in electronics. A significant amount of attention is being paid to this new and rapidly expanding field. If we consider its applications to the automatic business machine, the "electric eye" door, the launching of satellites, the vest-pocket size radio, we see something of what is being done, and it is just nicely beginning. Introductory training in this field can be obtained at the Provincial Institute of Technology and Art in Calgary. This school offers training for many kinds of technologists. For those who cannot take this training but who are interested in working in skill trades the Alberta Apprenticeship Act offers opportunity for training on the job in the building trades and in the mechanical fields of automotives, refrigeration, radio, and so forth. Altogether, twenty trades are covered under this Act.

Obviously this article cannot deal with a detailed examination of the occupational world. Today, it is one of specialists; without adequate training a person cannot meet the competition it poses. The young person seeking a career should examine his interests and abilities, talk over career possibilities with his teacher or counsellor, examine available literature such as "Occupational Trends and Employment Opportunities" (published by the Department of Education), talk to people on the job, and consider carefully the future prospects that a job offers.

May I sum up this rather general discussion of occupational trends by outlining the following general features, as prepared by the Bureau of Labor Statistics in Washington? Since the Canadian and American economies are interrelated to a significant degree it seems reasonable to assume that these statements are applicable to our economy.

1. The proportion of skilled workers will continue to rise with technological ad-

vances. Automation is expected to require increased numbers of skilled workers in the design, production and maintenance of new automatic machinery. Additional skilled mechanics and repairmen will be needed to maintain the complex mechanical equipment.

2. The number of unskilled workers will continue to decline with increased mechanization.
3. The number of semi-skilled workers has grown rapidly with the development of mass production industries. Automation, however, is increasing production without increasing the need for semi-skilled operators.
4. In recent decades, clerical and sales workers have increased faster than any other occupational group. It should be appreciated with regard to clerical workers that the electronic equipment being developed today will probably retard the future growth of their numbers.
5. Today, the professional and technical occupations are moving ahead at the fastest pace, especially engineering, natural sciences, and accounting.

World Cattle Numbers Gain Over 1957; Reach New Peak

World cattle numbers continued to increase last year and reached a record high of nearly 972,000,000 head on January 1, according to the Foreign Agricultural Service. The increase amounted to about 11,000,000 head over the year before and a 66,000,000-head gain over the 1951-55 average of 905,810,000 head.

Last year's gain in cattle numbers was the result of a 5,300,000 increase in the Soviet Union, an increase of 2,700,000 in Asia, 1,000,000 in South America, 1,000,000 in Western Europe and 1,000,000 in Africa. Numbers in Oceania and North America declined slightly, with no significant change in Eastern Europe.

Compared with their 1951-55 averages, the cattle population increased by about 20,000,000 in Asia, 11,000,000 in Africa, 13,000,000 in South America, 3,000,000 in Western Europe, and 1,000,000 each in Eastern Europe and Oceania.

The cattle population in North America on January 1 totalled about 134,998,000 head, in South America, 151,367,000; Western Europe, 76,357,000; Eastern Europe, including the U.S.S.R., 173,547,000; Africa, 110,979,000; Asia, 378,848,000; and Oceania, 22,069,000 head.

Veterans' Section

The box car inquiry hearings of the Bracken Commission are completed and nothing remains to be done except for Mr. Bracken and his assistants to assess the many schools of thought expressed, sort them into their respective categories and then write a report on them. Quite a job I would say.

The hearings have been very well attended by farmers, elevator agents and various ranks of officialdom of the grain companies. It is quite possible the Alberta hearing might have enjoyed a greater attendance had they been held prior to the holiday season. Many farmers took advantage of their reserved seats at the Calgary Stampede.

Many good individual briefs were presented, giving the writers' views both pro and con. It is my personal belief these will be carefully considered in the writing of Mr. Bracken's report. Quite a large number of the briefs expressed displeasure on the part of the writers through the fact that they were often denied the opportunity to deliver grain to the elevator system they had created for their own use, namely, the Wheat Pools. Some good Farmers' Union briefs were read also.

It is most gratifying to note that this has not been a repetition of events of the past which gave creation to the story of the dog named Farmer who just sat on his hunkers and howled.

C. J. Versluys, Chairman.

HOW TO BE LIKED:

Do not contradict people even if you are sure that they are wrong.

Do not be inquisitive about the affairs of even your most intimate friends.

Do not under-rate anything because you do not possess it.

Do not believe that everybody else is happier than you.

Do not conclude that you never had any opportunities in life.

Do not believe all the evil you hear.

Do not repeat gossip even if it does interest a crowd.

Do not jeer at another person's religious belief.

Learn to attend to your own business.

Do not try to be anything else but a gentleman (or lady), and that means one who has consideration for the whole world and who tries to follow the precepts of the Golden Rule.

DANGER SPOTS ON THE FARM

Here are the 21 dangerous practices we saw in the pictures appearing on Page 16. Did you find them all?

PHOTOGRAPH A (1) A barnyard with any kind of livestock is no place for children to play. (2) Many children, just like this one, are drowned each year in water tanks, farm ponds, and streams. (3) Farmer is leading the bull without a staff, using only a rope snapped into the nose ring. (4) With his back to the animal, farmer would have little warning should the bull suddenly become mad. (5) Ax with cracked handle is unsafe for use anywhere. Here it leans dangerously against the water tank. (6) Manure forks with tines up and lying on the ground threaten injury to both people and animals.

PHOTOGRAPH B (1) Unsupervised swimming in deep and treacherous gravel pits or quarries is very dangerous. (2) No light or reflector on bicycle. (3) Careless handling of firearm by boy on abandoned pier. (4) With two boys and one bicycle, it is fair to assume that the bicycle, built for one, carried both boys to the swimming hole.

PHOTOGRAPH C (1) Every Monday and sometimes in between, someone comes in close contact with electricity by screwing out the bulb and connecting the washing machine to the drop cord in the basement of this house. (2) Sooner or later, using a stand like this, instead of a stepladder, is certain to bring a fall. (3) Light wires are wrapped around nails and water pipe overhead. (4) Glass jars, overshoes, and other items on the cellar steps are sure to cause a tumble for someone. (5) There are better places for the little girl to play with her toys than on the cellar steps. (6) Handrails on steps will keep you from taking a bad fall someday.

PHOTOGRAPH D (1) Farmer is refuelling tractor with engine running. Fuel spilled on a hot manifold could cause a fire. (2) Smoking while refuelling your tractor is a sure invitation to a disastrous explosion and fire. (3) Uncovered power take-off can catch sleeve or pant leg. (4) Children and pets should not play near machinery, especially mowers in the hayfield. (5) Drivers's loose sleeve could catch in tractor engine or power tak-off. Remember your farm equipment dealer has the new "Tips for Safe Tractor Operation" booklet. Ask him today for your free copy.

Too many of us waste too much time on petty matters.



F.W.U.A. Section

PRESIDENTS REPORT

Mrs. C. T. Armstrong

DISTRICT CONVENTIONS

Two months ago I expressed the hope that I would be able to attend all the District Conventions, now I can say that all fourteen districts have held their conventions and I have enjoyed meeting the officials and members. It was encouraging to note that the number of delegates have increased, the resolutions and discussions were indicative of an earnest desire to find solutions to our problems. Another good sign was the number of men and women who were nominated for the different offices, and their interest in taking a responsible place in our F.U.A. Now that the elections have been held, I hope the enthusiasm shown at the conventions will continue and the delegates will go back to their locals and stir up some activity and interest at this level. It is impossible for officials to visit every local in the province but it is possible for the delegates to be the ambassadors who will take the information from their own convention back to their sub-districts and locals. I hope that each local will meet and give their delegate a chance to report, so that information can be passed on to the membership. If each official and delegate gives and also receives co-operation then our organizational set-up will function properly and we will have an **informed** membership.

I.F.U.C. BOARD MEETING

The meeting of the Provincial Boards of Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta took place in Saskatoon. The usual round of resolutions and speakers on matters of agricultural interest filled the two day program. Your own director will be able to tell you more about this meeting.

F.U.A. BOARD MEETING

After the conclusion of the meeting in Saskatoon, the Board traveled overnight to Edmonton to start the F.U.A. Board meeting next morning. A full agenda was handled and plans were made to send our representatives to Ottawa to follow up our brief and matters of current importance. The fall membership drive was planned and convention program outlined. The F.W.U.A. held an Executive meeting and discussed business on hand in preparation for the summer board meeting to be held August 13th.

FARM YOUNG PEOPLE'S WEEK

It was a pleasure to attend F.U.A. day at the University and see so many interested young people in attendance. This year there were 109 boys and 60 girls. It was good to know that quite a number were sponsored by F.U.A. and F.W.U.A. locals.

Livestock Co-op Sales

North Eastern Alberta
\$1,812,035 For Year

Net Savings to be allocated at 70c per hog.. Shipping charges reduced from \$1.00 to 60c per hog.

The North-Eastern Alberta Livestock Co-operative Association made sales amounting to \$1,812,035 in the fiscal year of June 1st, 1957, to May 31st, 1958, according to financial statements which cover both the Bonnyville and St. Paul lines, as presented at the annual meeting held in St. Paul on July 10th. Net returns to shippers totalled \$1,753,700 for 37,455 hogs, 2,657 cattle and calves, 778 sheep and lambs.

The operations of the year just passed netted a saving of \$27,037.49, on which the Board of Directors passed a resolution that it be allocated on the basis of 70c per hog. Since the association had been charging \$1.00 per hog for handling, hogs shipped through the Co-op will have cost the producer only 30c per hog for handling.

Chairman J. R. Tomlinson expressed satisfaction with the year's operation and brought to the attention of the meeting that with the inclusion of this year's allocation, total savings of over \$130,000 will have been paid back to its members since its inception. He also noted that while returns for our livestock are considerably low in comparison to what we have to buy, he was

gratified with the satisfactory policy of our selling agency, the Alberta Livestock Co-operative Limited on selling by competitive bidding for our hogs. "It is surprising," he said, "to note that the A.L.C., while handling only about 23% of all Alberta hogs, they are the ones to establish the price of hogs for the whole province with their selling policy by being the only commission firm to bring hogs to the public market where prices of hogs are set." All cattle and sheep are sold by public auction in the one or two rings at the Edmonton Stockyards and go to the highest bidder with A.L.C. salesmen in there to protect shippers at all times.

With increased effort and publicity by the packing plants for more direct shipments from farmers or through their agents, guest speaker, Mr. Henry Winklaar, manager of the A.L.C. in Edmonton, urged members to maintain the support of their association and that it was up to them to increase support by encouraging in whatever way they could, non-member friends and neighbours to ship co-operatively. "The co-operative associations," he said, "remain the basis of organization of livestock producers in the district in which they operate. They are the backbone of the organized livestock marketing in this province, a fact that is often overlooked in the day to day marketing process." Packing plants are very much aware of the effect of organized marketing and do all in their power to minimize their efforts. Any new sales agreement obtained by the A.L.C. for its members is also immediately passed on by the packers to drovers and their agents who pocket these extras and are not paid back to their customers. It was greatly stressed that if less hogs went direct to the packing plants and more to the public market, the A.L.C. in turn would have more bargaining power and thereby could get better prices.

A meeting of the Board of Directors followed the annual meeting at which a resolution was passed to allocate in cash payments the net savings of the year just passed. Another resolution was also passed by the Board that handling charges be reduced from \$1.00 to 60c per hog effective immediately.

Elected as officers to the Board of Directors for the ensuing year, Mr. J. R. Tomlinson was re-elected President, as well as Mr. O. Holthe, Vice-President, and Mr. J. Z. Joly, Secretary-Manager. The Board expressed its sincere thanks and appreciation to all its agents and staff at all the shipping points, as well as its able secretary-treasurer for their efficient work in making this another successful year.

Farmers' Union of Alberta

9934 - 106 Street, Edmonton, Alberta — Phone 40375

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Platt In Brookings

Some economists say that giving a dollar to a needy foreign country creates more headaches than the problem it was intended to solve. They suggest sending the goods.

They say: "Give the stuff away, if you like, but let the receiving country turn it into capital with which to build schools and hospitals and roads and all the things the underdeveloped countries need."

Farm economists meeting here this week agree with this. They see an opportunity not only of helping countries which need help but of easing the plight of the North American farmer who sees storage bins across the land piled high with unsold wheat.

The problem will be threshed out at the International Wheat Surplus Utilization Conference which opened here Sunday, July 20. On hand for Canada are Dr. S. C. Hodson, chief economist with the Trade and Commerce department and A. W. Platt, president of the Farmers' Union of Alberta, and a group of official observers from the Canadian government and farm groups.

Representatives from 15 foreign countries in need of a helping hand were invited to the conference on the campus of South Dakota State College. They will meet with farm leaders from

throughout Canada and the United States and with U.S. and foreign experts. The conference ends August 7.

Grass-roots opinion on how to dispose of the pressing wheat surpluses in the United States and Canada will be sought. Experts daily will present proposals which then will be opened to discussion. R. L. Kristjanson, associate professor of economics at State college and conference co-ordinator, says the conference in this respect is an experimental approach to the wheat-surplus problem.

The purposes of the conference will be two-fold:

1. To provide an opportunity for farm leaders in the wheat-surplus areas of the U.S. and Canada to gain a better understanding of the wheat surplus problem and current disposal programs.

2. To determine how wheat-surplus disposal programs and the long-range economic development programs of the underdeveloped countries can be co-ordinated for the mutual benefit of wheat farmers and citizens of the developing countries.

Mr. Platt will report on the effect of surpluses on the Canadian economy. In an interview, he explained that he is careful to avoid saying the "Canadian farm economy." He feels that Canada's existing 500,000,000-bushel surplus is a burden on the entire economy.

Most programs of extending aid to

To ALL F.U.A. Locals:

Re: EGG MARKETING PLEBISCITE

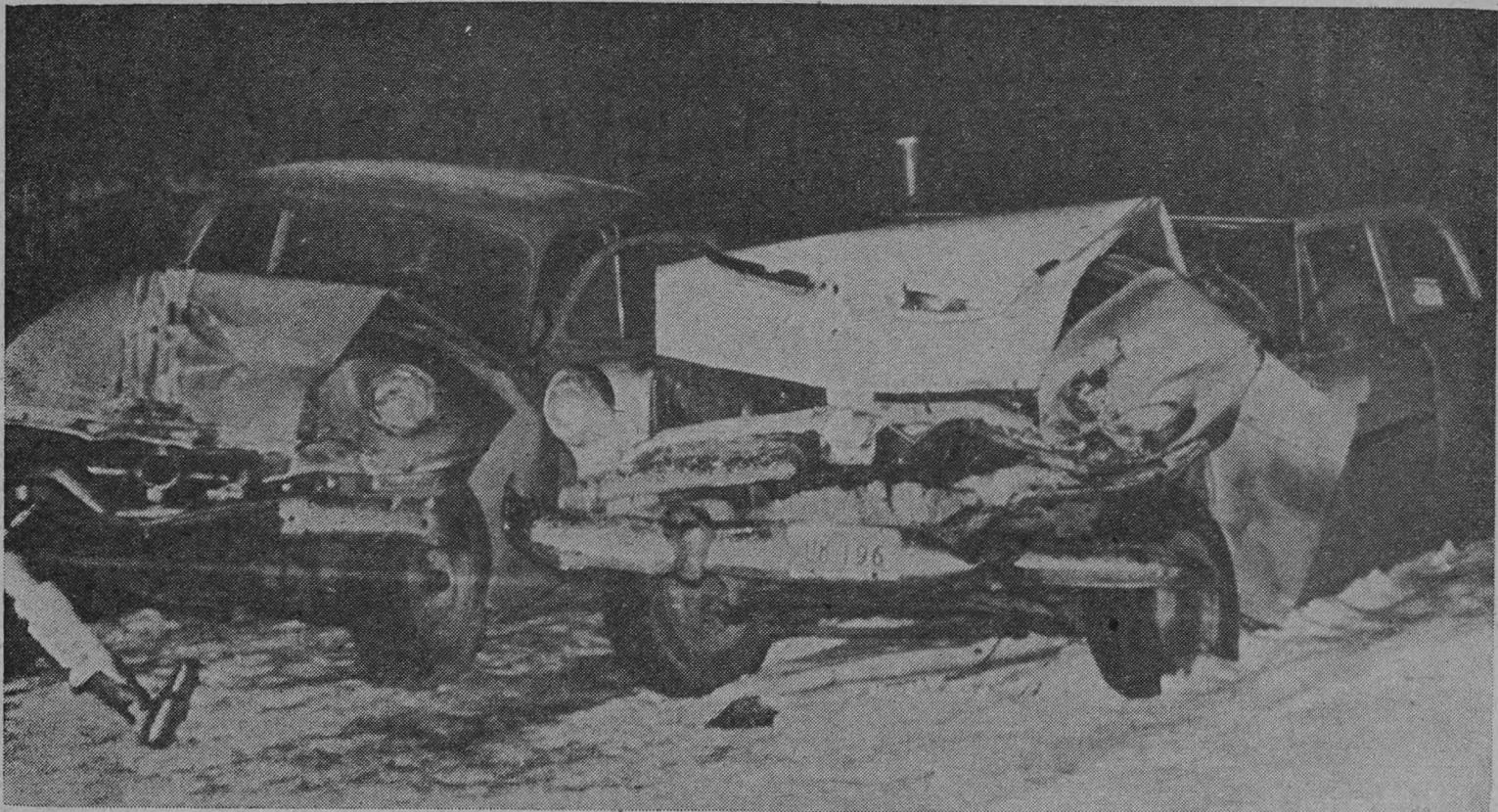
The ballots for the Egg Marketing vote will be sent out about Aug. 4. They should be in the hands of all voters by the end of that week. Before that time all voters will receive a pamphlet from the Egg Marketing Committee, containing a number of "Questions and Answers" and also containing a schedule of radio talks on egg marketing.

Remember! Every ballot that is not marked and returned is a "no" vote! There is the danger. All of us in positions or responsibility must therefore do everything possible to see that voters MARK AND MAIL THEIR BALLOT!

Start talking now! Urge all members to take this vote most seriously! Get them all to talk to their neighbors. Let's get those ballots MARKED and MAILED!

needy nations are based upon sending financial help. Some economists say that this leads to inflation and unnecessary hardship in the country receiving assistance. They cite other disadvantages, such as instances of misspent funds.

THIS HAPPENED TO A F.U.A. MEMBER



IT COULD HAPPEN TO YOU

~~~~~

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**For Nearest Agent See June Issue -- Page 18**



## SEED HARVESTING Is Approaching

Remember your own co-operative elevator system is in the seed business this year to assist you in marketing to advantage.

Marketing pools will be operated for each of the grass and legume seeds. These will assure you of full marketing value for your seed, regardless of when you deliver it.

Contact your nearest Pool agent and arrange to deliver your seed to

